ful vessels in the east, the British flagship at the present time alone surpassing them. Built at Stettin in 1882, of 7,400 tons dis-

Tsi-Yuen, miscalled a torpedo cruiser, with a speed of barely fifteen knots, was likewise built at Stettin in 1883, a poor ship,

likewise built at Stettin in 1883, a poor ship, but carrying, however, two powerful 21-centimeter (8.24 inches) Krupp guns forward, with a muzzle perforation of 16.4 inches, one 15-centimeter Krupp and four torpedo tubes. Capt. Fong, her commander, has received naval training abroad; he is a resolute and able man, and would do justice to a better ship than he now commands.

The Chi-Yuen and Chin-Yuen are Elswick

built boats, tonnage 300, with an entire protective steel deck and a speed of eighteen

protective steel deck and a speed of eighteen knots. These fine vessels carry three twenty-one-centimeter Krupp guns, two forward on a platform, one aft, and two six-inch Armstrong guns. They have, fur-ther, four torpedo tubes each. Their com-manders are respectively Capt. Tang and Capt. Yeh, both competent men, Capt. Yeh especially so

specially so. The King-Yuen and Lei-Yuen are belted

enting on the naval battle off the Yalu

river, says:

"Penling the arrival of the Japanese official dispatches regarding the fight, it is difficult to form any opinion as to which side suffered the most damage. On the face of it, however, the Chinese admit losing four of their very best ships, while the names of the four Japanese vessels alleged to have been sunk, have not yet been received.

"From the Chinese account of the battle it appears that the fight was continued until the vessels of both sides were in such a crippled condition that it was impossible to

oss is equally severe.
"We fancy that further news will show

that the Japanese have been almost as suc-cessful with their fleet as with their army. In that case China is in a bad way, indeed."

NOT YET INFORMED.

The Japanese Minister Discusses the Reports of the Great Battle.

No advices confirmatory of the reporter naval engagement on the Yalu river had

been received at the Japanese legation up

Minister Kurino, on whom The Star man

called, discussed the situation pleasantly,

but in non-committal style. The reason for

this is that the early news of engagements

in the Japan-China war has contained ex-

aggeration. Mr. Kurino did rot say it, but

in the reported loss of the flagship of the

North China squadron than he did in any-

thing else which The Star man said. The

Capt. Hanneckin, the German volunteer,

did not move the minister very much. The

loss of the flagship would be a big stroke

toward the victory of Japan. She was the

biggest and the most desperate Chinese

battle ship opposed to the Japan fleet. Her

Pekin was the objective point of the

Japane e forces, but it is not probable that

to obtain possession of the person of the emperor—the sire of ten thousand years—the so-called Son of Heaven. To reach Pekin, the Japanese will have to cut through

Pekin, the Japanese will have to cut through Northern China, which is the bulwark of the present dynasty. On the other side of Pekin is the south of China, and this is strictly Chinese. Here is the home of oppo-

The only opposition to the Japanese in this region is that born of pride, which has been stung by an invasion of foreigners. There is no love for the dynasty which the

Japanese seek to overthrow.

The Chinese are a proud people, but the opposition of the south of China will not be violent. With the person of the emperor in the possession of the invaders the way to terms will be clear.

Minister Kurino, in speaking of the sit-uation, said that as an evidence of the

power of the conservatism of the Chinese the Tartar invaders of two hundred years

ago, represented by the present dynasty, had been conquered themselves, and had been forced to adopt the manners, cos-

tumes and customs of the people whom they invaded. The people of the north of China were immensely the superiors, mar-

tially speaking, of the Chinese at the south.

Secretary Gresham's Advices.

Secretary Gresham today received three

cablegrams from the seat of war in the

orient. One from Minister Denby, dated

today, read as follows: "Naval engage

ment off North Corea the 17th. Five Chi-

nese and three Japanese vessels reported

The other dispatch was from Minister

AGAINST WHISKY TRUST.

The Defendants Will Appeal Fron

Judge Gibbons' Decision.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 19-Judge Gib-

bons today sustained the demurrer to the

amended plea of the whisky frust to the

information in the quo warranto filed by

Attorney General Moloney, and directed the

attorney general motoney, and directed the attorney general to prepare a judgment of ouster against the trust. The decision is on fermal matters left unsettled by the main decision three months ago. The defendants

will appeal.

oss was very much to be desired.

was apparent that he took more interest

to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

TWO CENTS.

MANY VESSELS SUNK

Desperate Encounter Between the Chinese and Japanese.

VICTORY CLAIMED BY BOTH SIDES

The Former Were Taking Reirforcements to Corea.

FIGHT OFF YALU RIVER

SHANGHAI, China, September 19 .- Dispatches received here from ('orea announce that the first Lattle between modern ships of war has taken place on the Yalu river, north of the Gulf of Corea, and that both sides claim a victory.

The Chinese, it appears, were covering the landing of a large force of troops destined to reinforce the Chinese army operating against the Japanese in Corea. According to one account, the Chinese succeeded in landing the troops, but in an engagement which followed with the Japanese fleet the Chin-Yuen, or Chen-Yuen, of the Chinese fleet was sunk, and the Chag-Yung and the Yang-Wei are reported to have een run ashore.

One other Chinese warship and three apanese ships are also said to have been The King-Yuen and Lei-Yuen are belted (91-2-inch) cruisers, built at Stettin in the same year as the Elswick boats, 1886, 2,800 tons displacement, and with a speed of 16 knots. They are armed with two 21 centimeter Krupp guns en barbette forward; two 15 centimeters ditto. one on either broadside, and four torpedo discharge tubes. Their commanders, Captains Lin and Kew, have both had some training in the British navy.

Admiral Ting, the commander of the Chinese northern fleet, and Col. Von Han-aeckin, formerly aide-de-camp to Viceroy Li Hung Chang, were reported killed during the engagement.

Col. Von Hanneckin will be remembered

as the German officer who was on board the transport Kow-Shing when she was sunk by a Japanese cruiser, with the loss sunk by a Japanese cruiser, with the loss of about one thousand men.

Another report says that the Japanese succeeded in preventing the landing of the Chinese troops, and, therefore, the Japanese claim a victory. It is added, however, that the Japanese lost four warships, and

that the Japanese lost four warships, and that the Japanese fleet was compelled to retreat, after having suffered heavy loss in killed and wounded. The Chinese fleet, it is also said, has re-turned to Wei-Hai-Wai.

The second report says that Admiral Ting and Col. Von Hanneckin were not killed. but it is said that they were severely

Details of the Fight.

LONDON, September 19.-The British consul at Tien-Tsin, in a dispatch to the foreign office, confirms the reports of a battle between the fleets of China and Japan off the mouth of the Yalu river.

Dispatches received this morning from Shanghai confirm the report of a severe battle fought off the Yalu river between fleets of Chinese and Japanese. These dispatches also agree in saying that the Chinese ships were escorting troops bound for Corea.

The battle, it appears, was fought on the bay at the mouth of the Yalu river. The Chinese troops were the second army corps. According to the Chinese version, there

was no thought of surrender on either side. The ships of both nations, it is admitted, were terribly damaged. The Japanese had the advantage of the weather berth, and so maneuvered that both the Chinese war ships and transports had to fight it out.

The Chin-Yuen, these dispatches say, after fighting her guns to the last, was sunk by torpedoes, and a smaller Chinese vessel, which was unarmed, was blown up.

The steel cruiser Chao-Yung, it is added, was so damaged that she had to be beached to escape capture. to escape capture. The cruiser Yang-Wei was also driven

ashore, and has become a hopeless wreck.

The Chinese claim that three Japanese war ships were sunk; their names are not given in these dispatches. The news of the naval battle has created excitement, and it is believed that

if the Chinese admit this much the actual facts must be very serious. Another lispatch from Shanghai says that the Chinese war ship sunk was the Chi-Yuen, although it is believed that a mistake has been made, and that the important Chinese warship sunk by torpedoes is the battleship Chen-Yuen, the flagship of the

northern squadron commanded by Further dispatches from Shanghai anruther dispatches from Shanghai an-nounce that the entire northern fleet of China was engaged, reinforced by some ships of the Foo Chow squadron. The Chinese are said to have been hampered by want of room to maneuver. The num-ber of Japanese warships engaged is not by want of room to maneuver. The number of Japanese warships engaged is not stated, and as many of their vessels were stationed off the Hing-Yang inlet, at the mouth of the Ta-Tong river, their number in the Gulf of Corea was probably small. It is now said that the sinking of the big Chinese warship is confirmed and the Chinese warships Chao-Yung and Yang-Wei were on fire when they were beached.

Reported Loss of Many Troops. The Shanghai advices say that it is significant that the two or three Chinese transports which were convoyed by the warships of China have not returned, and it is rumored that they were all blown up, with a loss of all hands on board. From Chinese admissions it is gathered that the losses on both sides in the naval A dispatch to the Times from Tien-Tsin says that the hostile fleets met yester-day at the mouth of the Yalu river, where

the Chinese fleet was covering the disembarkation of troops. Continuing, the Times says: "Dispatches state that the Japanese fleet commenced the attack at noon and the battle lasted until \$\overline{0}\$, p,m. The Chinese lost four ships. The Chen-Yuen was sunk; the King-Yuen was burned, and the Chao-Yung and the Yang-Wei were stranded and partly burned. The Chi-Yuen the Chinese versel which. The Chi-Yuen, the Chinese vessel which was engaged in the fight of July 27, escaped, and it is presumed that she is safe."

The dispatch to the Times also agrees in

saying that the saintees are supposed to have lost three ships, and it adds that many Chinese were killed and wounded, among the latter being Admiral Ting, Col. Von Hannekin and Capt. Tyler, the two latter being volunteers.

Landed the Troops. The Times' correspondent confirms the statement that the Chinese were successful

in landing the troops, which was the object of the fleet's presence at the mouth of the Valu river. First Great Modern Naval Fight.

The Westminster Gazette this afternoon destroyed. Fleet at Port Arthur.' Another also from Minister Denby bears says, referring to the naval battle off the date of yesterday and reads as follows: Yalu river: "Telegraphic communication between Pe-kin and Chinese army in Corea cut off by "If the news is accurate, we have the

first great battle at sea ever fought under Japanese. really modern conditions. It certainly bears out the anticipation that any such engage-ment would prove disastrous to both parties. The Japanese undoubtedly served their Dun at Tokio and was as follows: "TOKIO, September 19.—The following re-ceived from the U. S. minister at Seoul: purpose if they have prevented the Chinese Please cable department Chinese army to troops from landing.
"If such serious losses are admitted at tally ennihilated at Pliangyong. The department supposes the place named

Shanghai, it may fairly be concluded that the Japanese got the best of the battle all is Ping Yang, though its dispatch read as

around. "The Japanese, we were told the other day, were careful students of Capt. Mahan (of the United States navy), and they have apparently studied to some purpose and are verifying his theories as to sea power at all points. It is their command of the sea which has enabled them to gain the vantage on land, which has been theirs up to this point."

Admiral Ting's Fleet. The fleet commanded by Admiral Ting, according to advices received here recently from China, is composed as follows: The ironclads Ting-Yuen (flagship) and Chen-Vuen were until recently the most power-

O'ROURKE

He Finally Complies With the Request of Secretary Carlisle.

HIS LETTER WAS PURELY FORMAL

Built at Stettin in 1882, of 7,400 tons displacement and 60,000 horse power, equal to a speed of fourteen knots, with central armored belt of fourteen inches, their armament consists of four 30.5 centimeter (12.1 inch) Krupp guns in twin mounting en barbette, with twelve inches of armor protection. The steel projectiles for these guns weigh 725 pounds, and the charge of powder is 202 pounds of slow-burning cocoa; their perforation power at muzzle is through twenty and one-half inches of armor—no light blow, indeed. Two fifteen centimeter (5.8 inches) Krupp guns are carried, one in the bows and the other at the stern, with eleven-inch perforating power. There are three torpedo tubes and numerous machine guns on deck and in the tops. Capt. Lew of the Ting Yuen and Capt. Lin of the Chen-Yuen are both experienced and trained officers, having served under Admiral Tracey in the British navy and more lately under Capt. Lang. Some 350 men may be the number of each ship's complement. Nothing in It About the Alleged Conspiracy.

A MODEST ESTIMATE

Mr. Jeremiah O'Rourke has finally complied with Secretary Carlisle's request for his resignation as supervising architect of the Treasury Department. The request was made Monday afternoon, but was not complied with until this afternoon, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. O'Rourke was asked to "resign immediately." The letter of resignation was purely formal, and contained no reference whatever to an alleged conspiracy against Mr. O'Rourke on the part of the subordinates in his office, evidence of which he yesterday promised to submit to the Secretary as a reason, apparently, for the withdrawal of the re-

quest for his resignation.

Mr. O'Rourke undoubtedly reconsidered his determination in that matter, or else found that he was unable to supply satisfactory evidence of any combination against him. His letter today was confined to a brief statement of the reforms he had endeavored to institute in the architect's office. Although no action had been taken on the resignation up to 2 closely. taken on the resignation up to 2 o'clock this afternoon there is a very strong im-pression that Secretary Carlisle will ac-cept it, to take effect immediately, before the close of business this afternoon.

No Statement to Make.

and Kew, have both had some training in the British navy.

The Chao-Yung and Yang-Wei are the Elswick cruisers, of which the French stccd so much in awe during their operations off Formosa in 1884. They each carry two 25-ton Armstrong guns and have a speed of about 14 knots. Captain Wong commands the Chao-Yung, and Captain Lin the Yang-Wei. These nine men-of-war represent a force of about 2,300 men.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, commenting on the naval battle off the Yalu A Star reporter called upon Mr. O'Rourke this afternoon to see if he had any statement to make with regard to the matter. Mr. O'Rourke was busily engaged in arranging the private papers in his desk for removal to his home in New Jersey. He said he had no statement to make on the subject and did not think it would be proper for him to say anything so long as he remained in the service. His resignation had been tendered, but it had not yet

been accepted, and as he did not wish to embarrass Mr. Carlisle in the least, he would remain here until his resignation was acremain here until his resignation was accepted; that is, he would remain three or four days, but no longer. He said that he was not at all dependent upon the office for a living, and, indeed, had made a great sacrifice in accepting it. The salary, \$4.500 a year, was a mere pittance to an architect of even ordinary ability. If he had devoted as much attention to ble private voted as much attention to his private business as he had to the government dur-ing the past year, he said, he would easily have made \$100,000. Mr. O'Rourke said he did not care to dis-

cuss the alleged conspiracy in his office. It was, in fact, he said, too low and contemptible to speak about. He did not even care to put it in writing, but he would tell Secretary Carlisle about it if he should call upor

Only Three Trained Architects. There is nothing particularly modest about Mr.O'Rourke. During his informal talk with the reporter he remarked that there had been only three trained architects at the head of this office, Mr. Potter, Mr. Windrim and himself, and he considered that Mr. O'Rourke was the peer of them all.

GREAT BRITAIN NEGLECTFUL.

Not Patrolling the Bering Sea Should Be Done.

TOWNSEND, Wash., September 19.-Ur less radical changes are made in the arrangement existing between Great Britain and the United States in the matter of protecting seals it is more than likely that the Bering sea fleet next year will consist only of one or two revenue cutters.

Ever since the joint patrol arrangement was entered into Great Britain has shirked reported killing of Admiral Ting and of its duty and thrown seven-eighths of the work on the United States. This year, as was the case last year, the work of patrolling the sea against pelagic sealers was per-formed by nine American vessels, while the queen's interests were looked after by one

The entire result of this season's work seized by American gunboats, and their re leases speedily followed the hearing of the cases before the British admiral at Victoria, who held that the seizures were made illegally. The vessels referred to were the Victoria schooners Wanderer and Favorite

Japane e forces, but it is not probable that the advance on the capital of the dragon's empire will be begun, because of the lateness of the season. The Tien-Sien river is iced in October, and this is an impassable barrier. Operations in Corea will probably close soon, if they have not already, and efforts will be made toward reaching Pekin early in the spring. One of the things sought to be accomplished by this move is to obtain possession of the person of the The business of the patrol can be readily understood when it is known that \$100,-000 were expended in maintaining it, the sealers are making as large if not larger catches than those of the preceding seasons. It is a notorious fact that never since the joint marine police force has been established, have the Britishers entered up-on the work with more than a half hearted interest. Their ships spent the greater part of the time at Sitka and Ounalaska with their officers off on hunting and fishing ex-cursions. Their neglect has called down much adverse criticism and it is more than made up of one or two revenue cutters, if private information received today is

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

The President Denounced for Disregarding the Chicago Platform. COLUMBIA, S. C., September 19 .- The state democratic convention met today at 11 o'clock, full delegations from every county being present. The convention will not make nominations until this afternoon Much interest centered in what the conven tion would do in reference to a platform, in view of the demands made by the anti-Till-

manites. The platform has been decided upon, but has not been read. It reaffirms the state platforms of 1890 and '92, which were the same as the Ocala platform. It also in-dorses the Chicago platform, but denounces Cleveland for not adhering to it. The nominees will likely all favor the Ocala demands, and the anti-Tillman convention will be recalled in a short time, and will put out a ticket against nominees of

WILL SUPPORT THE TICKET.

The Milholland Men Adopt a Loyal Resolution. SARATOGA, N. Y., September 19.-The Milholland Association held a meeting in the United States Hotel ball room today and unanimously adopted the following resolution, offered by Mr. Milholland:

Resolved, That we, the accredited repre-sentatives of the republican organization of the city and county of New York, while protesting against the outrageous manner in which we have been treated by the republican state committee, yet pledge our support to Levi P. Morton for governor and Charles T. Saxton for lieutenant-governor and Judge Albert A. Haight for judge of the court of appeals.

Treasury Receipts.

National bank notes received for redemption today, \$145,918. Government receipts-From internal revenue, \$214,756; customs, \$532,537; miscellaneous, \$586,726.

RESIGNS THE SILVER QUESTION POLITICAL GOSSIP

Neither Campaign Committee is Dictating as to Doctrine.

Candidates Are Giving Their Own Views-The Republican Handbook Devotes Much Attention to It.

The two congressional campaign commit-tees have advised their respective candidates to use their own judgment in taking a stand upon the silver question in the coming campaign. No set policy upon silver is to be followed in this campaign and the silver plank in the party platform will be ignored. In this respect it will be a go-as-you-please race for each candidate. Each man must make his own terms with his constituency.

No Effort to Dictate Silver Doctrine. The party organization will make no effort to dictate silver doctrine to the people at this time, but on the contrary will place itself in a receptive attitude to get the opinion of the country by the time the next national convention meets. So it transpires that diverse arguments are being made by republican candidates in the same state, one man advocating silver and another in an adjoining district taking a more con-servative stand. It is the same case with respect to the democratic candidates, who are as equally divided upon this subject.

The Republican Handbook. Feeling that the silver question is to figure very prominently in the campaign, the republicans in preparing their handbook have devoted a large amount of attention to the finances. Every statistic that a candidate might want upon either side of the silver question is elaborately set forth, so that the candidate can have no trouble in supporting his arguments with figures.

Will Figure in the Short Session. The opinion is very general that there will be considerable discussion of the silver question in the coming short session of Congress. Senator Gray of Delaware thinks that it will figure very prominently in the debates of the Senate, although it is not safe to predict that any action will come from the talk. There have been indications for some time of a change of sentiment on the part of leading republicans toward silver, and outcroppings of the new ideas may be expected to develop in the short session.

THE SIXTH VIRGINIA DISTRICT. Good Fighting Chance for the Republicant to Carry It.

Mahone of Virginia, who, two months ago, advised the republicans to make no congressional nominations in that state, now writes from the field that the republicans really have a good fighting chance of carrying the sixth congressional district, which is now represented by a democrat. Mr. J. Hampton Hoge, a "flopulist," is the republican candidate in this district.

Mr. Hoge Artively at Work. Mr. Hoge will be remembered as the per on who was nominated by President Cleveland to a China consulship, but whose conduct before he left caused the State Department to demand his resignation, and who thereupon left the democratic party who thereupon left the democratic parts and joined the republicans. His next step was to secure the republican nomination for Congress in his district, and he has commenced a vigorous campaign. Mr. for Congress in his district, and he has commenced a vigorous campaign. Mr. Hoge's election is said to come within the range of possibilities by reason of the fact that the democracy in the sixth district is a house divided against itself. There are two candidates in the field, Col. Peter J. Otey for the straight democracy, and Mr. Rucker for the populists and prohibitionists. Neither of these will control any of the negro vote.

negro vote. The Democratic Appeal.

The democrats are said to admit that Mr. Hoge will carry white otes to equal the negro vote, and if their own strength is divided between two candidates they say that Mr Hoge's election becomes probable. The democrats are, therefore, appealing to their people to support the straight ticket rather than let a republican represent the district. The sixth district includes the city of Roanoke, whose interests are entirely of an industrial character, and a large proportion of the population is made up of north ern workmen who came from republican states to work in the car shops and iron

works. Dissatisfied About Patronage. Another encouraging feature of the situation for the republicans is the dissatisfaction which exists among the democrats over the question of patronage. There are said to be many prominent democrats in the dis-trict who are in an ugly frame of mind, and whose influence will tend to keep people away from the polls.

Army Orders.

Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Chas. H. Ingalls, assistant quarter-

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Melville S. Jarvis, fourth infantry, is extended fifteen days. The leave of absence granted First Lieut

Farrand Sayre, eighth cavalry, is extended ne month. The follow following transfers in the nineteenth infantry are ordered: Capt. Jacob H. Smith, from company E to company K; Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, from company K to

company E. rection of the President, First Lieut. E. E. Benjamin, first infantry, detailed as acting Indian agent at the Warm Springs agency, Oregon, is hereby relieved from said duty, and will join his company. First Lieut. C. W. Farber, eighth cavalry,

now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is detailed as acting Indian agent, at the Warm Springs agency, Oregon.

First Lieut. Charles J. T. Clarke, tenth infantry, is detailed as recorder of the board of officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice First Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien,

Ordered to the Dale. Lieutenant Commander Robert E. Carmody of the navy, who has just been ordered to the Dale at the navy yard in this city, is a brother of Paymaster Carmody of the retired list of the navy and treasurer of the Washington Loan and Trust Com-

No Opposition to Catchings.

Representative Catchings of Mississippi, who has been at Berkeley Springs, W. Va. during the hot weather, will leave here for his home this week to begin campaigning. For the first time, he will have no opposition to his election. Some time ago the republicans of his district met and decided to put no candidate in the field. His is the only district in the state in which the populists have not nominated a candidate

Naval Movements. The U. S. S. Petrel sailed this morning

from Yokohama, Japan, to Kobe. The U. S. S. Montgomery has arrived at Norfolk. Some of her men are to be trans-ferred to the Detroit, bound for China, and in the course of a few days the Montgomery will go to Baltimore.

Democrats Having a Hard Time in Several of the States.

REP. DUNN OF NEW JERSEY IN TRAINING

Getting Himself in Condition for the Coming Campaign.

TROUBLE IN MISSOURI

Representative Dunn of New Jersey was n Washington yesterday for a brief visit to the democratic congressional committee. The democrats are having a hard fight in New Jersey, with a certainty of losing one and danger of losing three districts. Dunn has said that he did not intend to run for Congress again, but it is probable that he will be nominated, as it is believed by the democrats that he can carry the district, and that if he is not the candidate that a republican will be elected. He is going into the campaign for a hard fight, and is taking a course of training such as would meet the approval of Sullivan or Corbett. During the last session of Congress Mr. Dunn was a short, thick-set, heavy man, acquired considerable more flesh than he can carry with comfort and had throat trouble, which resulted almost in the loss of his voice.

Training Under Muldoon. During the past two or three weeks he has been in charge of Muldoon, the trainer, training down his flesh and seeking the recovery of his voice, as well as muscular ectivity and endurance. Each morning before breakfast he spends an hour pitching a heavy ball across a hundred-foot room until he is recking with perspiration. This is followed by a steam bath and an ice-cold plunge, and after a light breakfast he takes a run of from ten to twelve miles. He goes a run of from ten to twelve miles. He goes through other athletic exercises under the direction of the mighty Muldoon, and in the afternoon spends an hour and a half on the back of a brisk trotting horse. By this course of training he has pulled off about twenty pounds of surplus flesh, and expects to get rid of about as much more before going into the campaign. His voice is entirely recovered, and he has the springing movements of a trained athlete. In about two weeks he will go into the campaign and make it pretty lively for the boys.

Caruth's Defeat Regretted. . The defeat of Caruth for renomination in the fifth Kentucky district is greatly regretted here. Caruth is a very popular man in the House among democrats, and is a hard and effective fighter in campaigns. There has been a long and determined struggle over the nomination this time, and it is said that there is great danger that the democrats will lose that district at the fall

In Wilson's District

There is going to be a very pretty fight in Wilson's district in West Virginia. It is universally recognized that Wilson is in danger of defeat. The district is a close one, and the republican congressional committee will make just such a fight against Wilson as the democrats made against Mc-Kinley after the passage of the McKinley tariff bill. The democrats are very confitariff bill. The democrats are very confident, however, of Wilson's election, though they are likely to lose two other districts in the state. Some of the best speakers in the canvass will be sent to that district, and it is believed that before the campaign closes President Cleveland may find an excuse to visit the district and will take the occasion to say something in Wilson's behalf. Trouble in Missouri.

The democrats are apprehensive of losing two or three districts in Missouri. Information received here indicates that the republicans may defeat Tarsney in the Kansas City district, and that a republican will be elected in St. Louis in the place occupied by John J. O'Neill, and that they will probably carry one other district now represented by a democrat. The defeat of Tarsney is said to be very strongly indicated. He is a Catholic, and has a very strong A. P. A. element to contend against. In addition to this there are democratic dissensions growing out of patronage—or rather the lack of it— and a somewhat ugly feeling in regard to the tariff. Tarsney is a member of the ways and means committee, voted against the acceptance of the Senate tariff bill as a final resort, holding out in opposition to his party. It is said he proposes to attack this bill during the campaign, and that there will be a great deal of irritation in consequence

ABOLITION OF ARMY POSTS. A Flood of Protests Received at the War Department.

It was perhaps, with a view to the unimpeded execution of the plan for the concentration of troops and the reduction of the number of army posts that the formal order to give it effect was withheld until Congress had adjourned and but few Senators and Representatives remained in this city. By the terms of the order, nine posts are abandoned entirely and three are reduced to insignificant subposts. All but two of the posts abandoned are in the west-namely Fort Marcy, N. M.; Fort Bowie, Ariz.; Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Fort Sully, S. D.; Fort Supply, Ok.; Fort Maci-nac, Mich., and Newport barracks, Ky. These posts mean much to the thinly set tled western states, causing the expendi-ture, with regularity, of large sums of money by the garrisons and generally en-couraging business. It was not supposed that they could be abandoned without some opposition, and already a flood of protests as begun to pour in upon the War De partment remonstrating against the changes in every case. Gen. Schofield, who is acting as Secretary of War, has to bear the brun but he is laying aside the papers against the return of Secretary Lamont, who must pass upon them in the end.

REGIMENTAL POST.

Changes Made at Fort Myer by the New Army Order. Military circles in this city are indulg-

ing in considerable gossip in regard to the effect of making Fort Myer, Va., regimental pany. Commander Carmody is well known in Washington, having previously served several years at the navy yard and Navy headquarters for the sixth cavalry. There will be no difference in the size of the garrison for the present, the four companies leaving being replaced by four companies of the sixth cavalry. Although there will be no more soldiers there will be several more officers, and it is expected in the future to have the entire sixth regiment stationed at that post. The garrison cannot be increased, however, until additional barracks have been erected. It is said that the War Department proposes to spend about one hundred thousand dollars in improvements at this post, including new barracks and stables.

One of the pleasantest features of the

change is that the post hereafter will boast of a band of its own, and this fact has given rise to a movement for the erection of a ball room at the post. A military ball room is a feature of military life that has been unknown, and usually there is no place at military posts where such af-fairs can be conducted. The idea of a ball room, however, is thus far in a very neb-bulous state, and may never materialize.

The presence of a full military band probably suggested it.

Their New Stations. The list of officers at present at the fort and their prospective stations are as fol-lows: Brevet Brig. Gen. G. V. Henry, post

commander, goes to Fort Reilly, Kan.; Maj. S. M. Whitside, seventh cavalry, to Fort Stanton, New Mexico; troop F, seventh cavalry—officers, Capt. J. M. Bell, First Lieut. W. H. Baldwin, Second Lieut. Robert Sewall, goes to Fort Stanton, New Mexico; troop K, ninth cavalry, colored—officers, Capt. M. B. Hughes, First Lieut. J. W. Benton, Second Lieut. A. W. Perry, will go to the Department of the Platte, some post to be assigned later; troop A, of first calvary—officers, P. 8. Bomus, First Lieut. J. F. R. Landis will go to the Department of Colorado, where Second Lieut. A. W. Yates is already; troop H, of first cavalry—officers, Capt. S. W. Fountain, First Lieut. M. F. Steele, Second Lieut. A. C. Merillat, will go to the Department of Dakota. Dr. J. S. Phillips, the post surgeon, will be succeeded by Dr. E. A. Murns.

The new garrison will not contain many Fort Stanton, New Mexico; troop F, sev-

E. A. Murns.

The new garrison will not contain many more unmarried officers than the present one does. A list of the officers, showing their married and unmarried condition, is as follows: Col. D. S. Gordon, who will command the post, is married. Maj. F. C. Lebo, the junior major of the sixth, who will be second in command, is a bachelor. E. F. Wilcox, the adjutant, and Quartermaster Cruse are both married. The officers of the troops are: Capt. W. M. Wallace, troop H; Capt. H. M. Kendall, troop A; Capt. Frank West, troop G, and Capt. B. H. Cheever, troop E. The captains are nearly all married men. Among the lieutenants are several bachelors. The first lieutenants are: August P. Blecksom, troop tenants are several bachelors. The first lieutenants are: August P. Blecksom, troop H, bachelor; George H. Sands, troop G, married; J. M. Slotsenburg, troop A, married; S. C. Brooks, troop E, married. Second lieutenants are: F. H. Beach, G, bachelor; Alonze Gray, H, married; W. C. Short, A, bachelor, and B. B. Hyer, E, bachelor.

GOV. FLOWER'S DECLINATION. No Surprise to Democratic Managers-

Looking to Whitney or Lamont. Ficwer's declination of renomination for the governorship of New York, which was anticipated 'n The Star on Monday, was a prearranged thing, and was, of course, no surprise to the democratic managers here. The democratic managers are very gravely concerned about the election in the empire state this fall, and they have been playing for the withdrawal of Flower in the hopes of being able to settle upon a candidate who could hold the support of both fac-

tion has been whether Flower could be induced to retire. The indications of republican success this fall aided them in their designs upon Mr. Flower, who is not ambitious to be defeated.

The idea of the democratic national managers is that Lamont or Whitney will be the candidate. There is a great deal of uncertainty in their minds, however, as to what the plans of Mr. Hill may be, and, while they may ignore him in national affairs, they have to take him into account in New York state. The rumors that he is not disinclined to let an administration candidate stand up for defeat are disquieting.

tions of the party in the state. The ques-

tion has been whether Flower could be in-

DYNAMITE GUN BATTERIES.

bor Defense. The War Department has been notified by Maj. Phipps, president of the ordnance board, which conducted the recent tests of the dynamite gun batteries at Sandy Hook, N. Y., that the guns worked well, and that all of the requirements of the contract have been met. Consequently, the battery and plant will be accepted and the Pneumatic Dynamite Company will be paid \$160,000 for one eight-inch and two fifteen-inch guns, with all of the boilers, compressors and machinery, the shells used in the test and ten reserve projectiles for each gun. This experiment having resulted satisfactorily, work will be pushed on to dynamite gun battery for San Francis harbor.

Personal Mention. Representative Alderson of West Virginia has recovered from a severe cold and will start on a campaign tour of his state

in a few days. Adjutant General Ruggles has returned to Washington from a visit of several weeks to Milwaukee and Onomawoc lake, Wis.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo has resume his duties at the Navy Department after a short absence in New York. Gen. Casey, chief of engineers, has returned to the city after a new weeks' holi-day in New York.

Dr. I. S. Stone has gone to Toronto, Can-

ada, to attend the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, that meets J. A. Baldwin has gone for a ten days' trip through New York state to Niagara Herbert E. Copeland leaves tonight for

Rochester, N. Y., where he will accompany a party of wheelmen on a month's bicycle tour through central and western New John J. Dolan has resigned as professor in St. John's College and has entered upon

the practice of law. Marine Band Concert.

At the Marine Band concert at the Capitol grounds this afternoon the following pro-

gram will be rendered: March, The Evening News......Fanciulli Overture, Poet and Peasant......Suppe Flute solo, Last Rose of Summer...Clinton (H. Jeager.) Reminiscences of Sullivan....Winterbotton Polka, Jolly Bachelors......Fanciulli Characteristic, The Harmonious Black-

March, American Republic......Thiele

Hail Columbia.....Fyles

Secretary Lamont's Return.

Secretary Lamont, who stands an excellent chance of receiving the democratic nomination for governor of New York, is expected to return to this city on Saturday. He has spent the summer at Bay Shore, L. I., and Woods Holl, Mass., and took advantage of his close proximity to Buzzard's Bay to make frequent visits to President Cleveland. He has sent word to

the War Department that no more mail is to be forwarded, and the impression there is that he left Woods Holl for Washington this morning. Some Naval Promotions. The death of Capt. W. R. Bridgman has resulted in the following promotions in the navy: Commander Yates Sterling, to be captain; Lieut. Commander John J. Hunk-

er, to be commander; Lieut. Richard Wain-

wright, to be lieutenant commander; Lieut.

(junior grade) Allen G. Rogers, to be lieu-tenant, and Ensign W. R. M. Fleld, to be lieutenant (junior grade).

Maj. Turtle's Funeral. The funeral of Major Thomas Turtle of the engineer corps will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 2108 G street. The interment will be made at the Arlington cemetery. Will be made officers of the army will act as pallbearers: Major Adams, Major Davis and Captains Powell, Knight, Price, Derby, Fiebeger and Miller, these officers are in the engineer corps, with the single exception of Capt. Miller, who is in the quartermaster's department.

The Machins in Commission The U. S. S. Machias was put in commi

THE STUMPH FIRE

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Pesterdap's

Star contained 39 columns

of advertisements, made up of 792 separate announce: ments. These advertisers

bought publicity-not merely

Investigation Into the Circumstances by Deputy Coroner Glazebreek.

HOW THE BUILDING WAS ERECTED

Attorney Thomas Takes a Hand in Examining Witnesses.

MR. ENTWISLE'S ADMISSIONS

The inquest into the death of the men who lost their lives in the disastrous fire which destroyed the Stumph furniture and mattress factory and other buildings, near the conjunction of 7th street, K street and Massachusetts avenue, on Monday afterroon, was begun by Deputy and Acting Coroner Glazebrook this morning at the sixth precinct station house on New Jersey avenue above D street. The jury selected was composed of Thomas J. King, contractor and builder, No. 2528 L street northwest; Henry F. Getz, builder, No. 928 Maryland avenue northeast; Pliny M. Hough, real estate, No. 623 E street northwest; Zepaniah Jones, contractor, 1104 9th street northwest; W. A. Peacock, retired liveryman, No. 226 New Jersey avenue, and Thomas W. Smith, lumber dealer, 1st street and Indiana avenue. A number of witnesses had been summoned, including many contractors, builders and architects, Shortly before 11 o'clock Dr. Glazebrook led the jurymen to the morgue in the rear of the station, where they viewed the bodies of the unknown victims of the catastrophe, which had not yet been removed. A visit was then pald to the scene of the fire.

The Testimony Begun.

At 11:15 the jurymen returned and the examination was taken up in the officers' room of the station. Dr. Glazebrook a nounced that the inquest would be held upon the bodies of all the dead men. The first witness was Dr. Sterling Ruffin

who testified to examining three of the bodies found. All of them were frightfully burned, while one of them had a fractured skull, while another was disemboweied. Death in the cases was due to the burns and injuries received and the shock resulting therefrom.

Mr. Edward B. Stumph, junior member

Mr. Edward B. Stumph

of the firm of Stumph Brotners, was sworn. The business was established ten years ago in a frame building occupying a third of the site of the fire. A two-story brick building was afterward erected by another party, which was afterward purchased by the firm. When the five-story building burned on Monday was built the side walls of the two-story brick building were used and the walls built up on them. The front walls were built anew entirely from the foundation. The structure was strong enough for the purposes it was used. Witness stated that the materials used in his business were very light, consisting of light woods, feathers and similar articles and the structure was abundantly cles, and the structure was abundantly able to support the weight it contained. The fifth floor contained a number of car-The fifth floor contained a number of car-pets and a piece of machinery used for car-pets cleaning, run by a band from the engine below, which weighed about a ton. Three times as much weight had been on that floor upon previous occasions. The fourth floor contained a number of different sorts of machines of light make. The third floor was used for storing shucks. There was used for storing shucks. There were no men employed on the fifth floor, as no carpet cleaning was being done. None were employed on the third floor. There were eight men at work on the fourth and four

men and four women on the second. firm employed about twenty-five people. When He First Knew of the Fire. Witness, when first told of the fire, was informed by the foreman of the mattress room that it had broken out above the engine room in the second story, at the southeast corner of the building. The stairway was about ten feet away. The foreman ran down the stairway as witness was going to lunch, and shouted that the building was on fire. Witness at once broke the glass of the automatic fire alarm. He did so immediately upon hearing the foreman's alarm. The foreman went back, at witness' in-struction, to alarm the other employes. He struction, to alarm the other employes. He reported that all had gotten out and witness instructed the engine to be stopped. The band had already been burned through by that time, and the elevator was useless. Witness told his engineer after he had turned in the alarm.

turned in the alarm.

No one had ever called attention of witness to weakness of the wails of his build-ing or to any cracks in them. About four or five months ago Assistant Building In-spector King had examined the building and reported it as being entirely safe. The in-spector's visit was brought about at the request of witness, who wanted to find out if the fourth floor was strong enough to support an extra weight that would be put upon it. He asked Mr. King then to ex-amine the whole building, with the result before testified to

before testified to. of weakness in the structure or any cracks in the east wall. Juryman Getz conducted this part of the examination and said he himself had noticed the cracks in the east wall while having his horse shod at the adjoining blacksmith ship on last Thurs-day. The blacksmith had called his atten-tion to them, but Mr. Getz said he did not think they materially injured the walls. Witness said he had never noticed the cracks if they existed.

Had Ordered Fire Escapes.

Mr. Stumph, in reply to Dr. Glazebrook's questions, recited the incidents connected with the fire escape which had been ordered placed upon his building by the Dis-trict authorities. Witness had compiled with the notification after slight delay and had ordered a fire escape from Lancaster, Pa. The construction had arrived here and was awaiting the arrival of workmen from the manufactory to place it in position. In response to questions of Juryman Hough, Mr. Stumph said that three years ago he had three times as much weight on the fifth floor as it upheld on the day of the

Witness then recalled that when the alarm of fire reached him he went up to the second floor and told his brother to send the warning up the speaking trumpet to the workmen above, which was done, and a response gotten. Witness then busied

himself getting the women employes out. Origin of the Fire. The fire broke out among some cotton jute on the second floor, and might have, witness thought, been caused by overheated bearings of the band from the engine. There was no gasoline stove or other heating appliance on that floor. There was

no fire in the building outside of the engine room. There was no one on the second floor when witness left it, as the men had escaped, and he had gotten the women out of the sewing room.

Building Inspector Entwisle testified that the inspection of buildings and fire escapes, other than District buildings and large structures, was done by three assistants. The work of inspection was entirely too much for the force at the inspector's com-

Mr. Entwisle's Evidence

The U. S. S. Machias was put in commission at the New York navy yard yesterday preparatory to starting on a cruise to China.

mand, and he had repeatedly asked to have sufficient force given his office to do the necessary work. He had never been in the Stumph building himself. It was in the